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HUMAN PEROXISOME PROLIFERATOR ACTIVATED RECEPTOR

Abstract:

Abstract of WO9511974

A human peroxisome proliferation activated receptor gene is purified from the environment in which it naturally occurs, and preferably provided within an expression vector.

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(54) Title: HUMAN PEROXISOME PROLIFERATOR ACTIVATED RECEPTOR

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(57) Abstract

A human peroxisome proliferation activated receptor gene is purified from the environment in which it naturally occurs, and preferably provided within an expression vector.

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DESCRIPTION

Human Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor

Cross Reference to Related Application

This application is a continuation-in-part of Application Docket No. 202/041, titled "Human Peroxisome Proliferator Activated Receptor," filed October 22, 1993, by Mukherjee, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to the cloning and uses of a human peroxisome proliferator activated receptor.

Background of the Invention

A peroxisome proliferator is an agent that induces peroxisomal proliferation. Peroxisome proliferators are a diverse group of chemicals which include unsaturated fatty acids, hypolipidemic drugs, herbicides, leukotriene antagonists, and plasticizers (for a review, see Green, S., 43 <u>Biochem. Pharmacol.</u> 393-400, 1992). Hypolipidemic drugs such as clofibrates have been found to lower triglycerides and cholesterol levels in plasma and to be beneficial in the prevention of ischaemic heart disease in individuals with elevated levels of cholesterol (Havel, R.J. and Kane, J.P., 13 <u>Ann. Rev. Pharmac.</u> 287-308, 1973). Therapeutic use of such drugs, however, is questioned because clofibrates are carcinogens in rats.

Peroxisome proliferator activated receptor (PPAR) is a member of the steroid receptor family. It is activated by peroxisome proliferators. Issemann and Green, 347

Nature 645, 1990, cloned a mouse peroxisome proliferator activated receptor (mPPAR) gene from a mouse liver complementary DNA (cDNA) library. Göttlicher et al., 89 Proc.

Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 4653-4657, 1992, cloned a rat peroxisome proliferator activated receptor (rPPAR) gene from a rat liver cDNA library. PPARs from mouse and rat share 97% homology in amino acid sequence and a

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particularly well-conserved putative ligand-binding domain. Three members of the Xenopus nuclear hormone receptor superfamily have also been found to be structurally and functionally related to the mPPAR 5 (Dreyer et al., 68 Cell 879-887, 1992).

Schmidt et al., 6 Molecular Endocrinology 1634-1641, 1992, cloned a steroid hormone receptor gene, NUC1, from a human osteosarcoma cell cDNA library. The homology between amino acid sequence of NUC1 and that of the mouse PPAR is only 62%. Thus, although it is clear that NUC1 is a member of the PPAR receptor group, it remains to be determined whether NUC1 is the human homolog of the mouse PPAR or a new member of the PPAR family.

Sher et al., 32 <u>Biochemistry</u> 5598-5604, 1993, cloned 15 a human PPAR gene from a human liver cDNA library. This clone has 85% nucleotide sequence homology and 91% amino acid sequence homology with the mPPAR clone.

Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to the cloning of a 20 human PPAR gene, hppar.. The protein encoded by hppar. homology with the mouse PPAR. It is different from the human PPAR cloned by Sher et al., supra, at two locations in the amino acid sequence, i.e., amino acids 268 and 296.

The hPPAR1 clone can be used for the expression of 25 large amounts of hPPAR1. This human PPAR clone is also useful for screening compounds for improved pharmacological profiles for the treatment hyperlipidemia with higher potency, efficacy, and fewer Specifically, the human PPAR clone can be 30 side effects. used to screen for compounds active as primary endogenous inducers of the human PPAR. In addition, it is useful for establishing the tissue specific expression pattern of human PPAR. For example, a Northern blot can be used to 35 reveal tissue specific expression of the gene to aid treatment of diseases such as atherosclerosis.

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Thus, in a first aspect, the invention features a purified nucleic acid encoding a human PPAR with the nucleotide base sequence shown in Figure 1, and given as SEQ ID NO. 1. By purified nucleic acid is meant that the nucleic acid is separated from its natural environment and from other nucleic acids.

In a second aspect, the present invention features a vector containing the human PPAR gene. This vector may be used for multiplication of the human PPAR gene or expression of the human PPAR gene.

In a preferred embodiment, the vector is an expression vector. In one example, the expression vector is used to make a recombinant human PPAR nucleic acid, which can be used as a specific probe for DNA or RNA complementary to the human PPAR sequence. In another example, the expression vector is used to express human recombinant PPAR protein.

By vector is meant a plasmid or viral DNA molecule into which either a cDNA or a genomic DNA sequence is inserted.

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By expression vector is meant a vector that directs protein synthesis from a promoter. In a preferred embodiment, either vector pBacPAK8 (Clontech) or vector pBacPAK9 (Clontech) is used to express the human PPAR in insect cells. In another preferred embodiment, vector pYES2 (Invitrogen) is used to express the human PPAR in yeast cells. In yet another preferred embodiment, pBKCMV (Stratagene) is used to express the human PPAR in mammalian cells.

By recombinant human PPAR is meant a non-naturally expressed human PPAR.

Other features and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following description of the preferred embodiments thereof, and from the claims.

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<u>Description of the Preferred Embodiments</u> <u>Drawings</u>

Figure 1 is the nucleotide and amino acid sequence of hPPAR1; and

Figure 2 is a comparison of the amino acid sequences of hPPAR1 and the mouse PPAR.

What follows is an example of the cloning of a human PPAR. Those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that equivalent procedures can be readily used to isolate 10 human PPAR from cDNA libraries or genomic libraries of other tissues than that exemplified below, namely the liver.

The recipes for buffers, mediums, and solutions in the following examples are given in J. Sambrook, E. F. 20 Fritsch, and T. Maniatis, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2 Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, New York, 1989.

Example 1: Cloning of a human PPAR

A human PPAR subtype, hPPAR1, was cloned from a human liver 5'-stretch cDNA library (Clontech #HL1115a) in lambda gt10 phages. C600-Hfl coli (Clontech) was grown overnight in LB broth supplemented with 0.2% maltose. A required amount of phage (corresponding to 2 million plaques) was mixed with 200 microliters of 10 mM MgCl₂/10 mM CaCl₂ and 1.5 milliliters of the overnight C600-Hfl coli and incubated at 37°C for 30 minutes. Soft LB agarose was added at 48°C, mixed and poured onto prewarmed 22x22 cm rectangular LB agar plates and incubated overnight at 37°C.

Plaque lifts were performed by chilling the plates at 4°C to harden the top agarose and prevent it from peeling.

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marking a nylon or nitrocellulose filter on the surface contacting the plaques, laying the filter on the surface without trapped air bubbles, and leaving it for about a A number of asymmetric dots were inserted with 5 Indian ink with a syringe and needle so that the ink soaked into the agar. The sheets were then peeled gently away, and laid plaque side up on two sheets of Whattman 3MM soaked in denaturing solution, and left for about 2 minutes. The sheets were then peeled away and immersed in 10 a standard neutralizing solution for 5 minutes, immersed in 5% SSC, air dried, and baked at 80°C under vacuum, for 2 hours.

The filters were prehybridized in 40% formamide, 5X SSC, 0.1 % SDS, 1X Denhardt, and 100 ng/ml denatured 15 salmon sperm DNA at 37°-42°C for 1 hour. Labeled DNA probe (1 million cpm/ml) was denatured by heating at 100°C chilled, and then added to 10 minutes, prehybridization solution, and hybridized at 37°-42°C The filters were washed in 2X SSC and, 0.1% overnight. 20 SDS at 42°C or higher temperature.

Positive plaques were identified and purified by rescreening two more times. The probe was labeled by nick-translation.

Phage stocks were made by isolating and removing a 25 well separated plaque with the narrow end of an autoclaved Pasteur pipette, immersing it in 1 ml of standard SM buffer, and adding a drop of chloroform. This was left for a few hours at room temperature (20°C-24°C) or overnight at 4°C, vortexed, and centrifuged.

The cDNA insert was amplified by polymerase chain reactions (PCR). 20 microliters of phage stock was used in 100 microliters of standard PCR reaction buffer, by adding all components except Polymerase. This mixture was heated to 99°C, and Vent DNA polymerase (Biolabs) was 35 added to start the PCR cycles. The PCR conditions were 95°C 1 minute, 72°C 1 minute, 72°C 3 minutes (1 minute per

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kilobase) for 30 cycles, 72°C 5 minutes, and kept at 4°C till further utilized.

The applicant isolated a clone from the cDNA library using an EcoR1-Bq1II fragment (nucleotides 450-909) of the 5 rat PPAR (459 bases) as a probe and the hybridization conditions provided above. This clone was purified and its sequence defined. This sequence is shown in Figure 1, and as SEQ. ID. NO. 1. Figure 2 is a comparison of mPPAR and hPPAR1 amino acid sequences with those amino acids 10 having identity between the two sequences enclosed in blocks.

Example 2: Northern blot analysis

A human multiple tissue Northern blot was purchased from Clontech. Screening was done following the 15 manufacturer's protocol. The blot was prehybridized in 5X SSPE, 10X Denhardt's solution, 100µg/ml of freshly denatured salmon sperm DNA, 50% formamide and 2% SDS for 3 hours at 42°C. DNA from the EcoR1 site at position 1025 of the coding region to the end of the cloned gene was 20 used as probe (see Figure 1). This DNA was labeled by random priming, boiled and added at a concentration of 1 cpm/ml of prehybridization Hybridization was carried out for 13 hours at 42°C. blot was then washed in 2X SSC, 0.05% SDS at room 25 temperature followed by two washes in 0.1% SSC, 0.1% SDS at 50°C and exposed to X-ray film.

A specific band of about 10 kilobase was observed in all tissues except the brain. Maximal expression was observed in skeletal muscle, followed by heart, placenta, pancreas, liver, kidney, and lung. The expression of hPPAR1 gene is therefore observed in tissues known to express PPARs in other species.

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SEQUENCE LISTING

	SEQUENCE LISTING
	(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:
	(i) APPLICANT:
5	 (A) NAME: LIGAND PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (B) STREET: 9393 Towne Centre Drive (C) CITY: San Diego (D) STATE: California (E) COUNTRY: United States of America (F) POSTAL CODE (ZIP): 92121
10	(G) TELEPHONE: (619) 535-3900 (H) TELEFAX: (619) 535-3906
15	(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: HUMAN PEROXISOME PROLIFERATOR ACTIVATED RECEPTOR
	(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 3
	(iv) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
20	 (A) MEDIUM TYPE: 3.5" Diskette, 1.44 Mb (B) COMPUTER: IBM compatible (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: IBM P.C. DOS
	(D) SOFTWARE: WordPerfect (Version 5.1)
25	(V) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
	APPLICATION NUMBER: To Be Assigned
	(Vi) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
30	(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: 08/141,500 (B) FILING DATE: 22-OCT-1993
	(vi) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:
	(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: 08/143,215 (B) FILING DATE: 26-OCT-1993
35	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:
	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
40	(A) LENGTH: 1407 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

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(ii) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION : SEQ ID NO: 1:

							CCA Pro	39
5						TCT Ser		78
10						ATT Ile	CAA Gln	117
						GGC Gly 50	ACG Thr	156
15						TCA Ser		195
						TCG Ser		234
20						AGC Ser		273
25						TGT Cys		312
						GGA Gly 115		351
30						CGA Arg		390
						CGC Arg		429
35						CAG Gln		468
40						TCA Ser		507

	Ile						GCA Ala	
5		GCA Ala			Cys			585
		GAA Glu					AAG Lys	624
10		GAG Glu						663
15		GCC Ala 225						702
		CCT Pro						741
20		GAG Glu						780
		CAG Gln						819
25		CAG Gln						858
30		TTC Phe 290						897
		AAC Asn						936
35		GCC Ala						975
		GGG Gly						1014
40		GAA Glu						1053

			ATC Ile											1092
5			GCA Ala										CTT Leu	1131
			GCT Ala 380											1170
10			AAC Asn											1209
15			CAT His											1248
			GAT Asp											1287
20			GAC Asp										CAG Gln	1326
			CAG Gln 445											1365
25			CCG Pro											1404
	TGA													1407
	(2)	INFO	RMAT	NOI	FOR	SEQ	ID N	10:	2:					
30		(i)	SEÇ	UENC	CE CH	IARAC	TERI	STIC	:s:					
			(E	L) LE 3) TY 3) TC	PE:			an	8 am ino near	acid		ls		
35		(ii) SE	QUEN	ICE E	ESCF	RIPTI	ON:	SEÇ	ID	NO:	2		
	Met	Val	Asp	Thr	Glu 5	Ser	Pro	Leu	Cys	Pro 10	Leu	Ser	Pro	
	Leu	Glu 15	Ala	Gly	Asp	Leu	Glu 20	Ser	Pro	Leu	Ser	Glu 25	Glu	

	Phe	Leu	Gln	Glu 30	Met	Gly	Asn	Ile	Gln 35	Glu	Ile	Ser	Gln
	Ser 40	Ile	Gly	Glu	Asp	Ser 45	Ser	Gly	Ser	Phe	Gly 50	Phe	Thr
5	Glu	Tyr	Gln 55	Tyr	Leu	Gly	Ser	Cys 60	Pro	Gly	Ser	Asp	Gly 65
	Ser	Val	Ile	Thr	Asp 70	Thr	Leu	Ser	Pro	Ala 75	Ser	Ser	Pro
10	Ser	Ser 80	Val	Thr	Tyr	Pro	Val 85	Val	Pro	Gly	Ser	Val 90	Asp
	Glu	Ser	Pro	Ser 95	Gly	Ala	Leu	Asn	Ile 100	Glu	Cys	Arg	Ile
	Cys 105	Gly	Asp	Lys	Ala	Ser 110	Gly	Tyr	His	Tyr	Gly 115	Val	His
15	Ala	Cys	Glu 120	Gly	Cys	Lys	Gly	Phe 125	Phe	Arg	Arg	Thr	Ile 130
	Arg	Leu	Lys	Leu	Val 135	Tyr	Asp	Lys	Cys	Asp 140	Arg	Ser	Cys
20	Lys	Ile 145	Gln	Lys	Lys	Asn	Arg 150	Asn	Lys	Cys	Gln	Tyr 155	Cys
	Arg	Phe	His	Lys 160	Cys	Leu	Ser	Val	Gly 165	Met	Ser	His	Asn
	Ala 170	Ile	Arg	Phe	Gly	Arg 175	Met	Pro	Arg	Ser	Glu 180	Lys	Ala
25	Lys	Leu	Lys 185	Ala	Glu	Ile	Leu	Thr 190	Cys	Glu	His	Asp	Ile 195
	Glu	Asp	Ser	Glu	Thr 200	Ala	Asp	Leu	Lys	Ser 205	Leu	Ala	Lys
30	Arg	Ile 210	Tyr	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Leu 215	Lys	Asn	Phe	Asn	Met 220	Asn
	Lys	Val	Lys	Ala 225	Arg	Val	Ile	Leu	Ser 230	Gly	Lys	Ala	Ser
	Asn 235	Asn	Pro	Pro	Phe	Val 240	Ile	His	Asp	Met	Glu 245	Thr	Leu
35	Cys	Met	Ala 250	Glu	Lys	Thr	Leu	Val 255	Ala	Lys	Leu	Val	Ala 260

	Asn	Gly	Ile	Gln	Asn 265	Lys	Glu	Ala	Glu	Val 270	Arg	Ile	Phe
	His	Cys 275	Cys	Gln	Cys	Thr	Ser 280	Val	Glu	Thr	Val	Thr 285	Glu
5	Leu	Thr	Glu	Phe 290	Ala	Lys	Ala	Ile	Pro 295	Gly	Phe	Ala	Asn
	Leu 300	Asp	Leu	Asn	Asp	Gln 305	Val	Thr	Leu	Leu	Lys 310	Tyr	Gly
10	Val	Tyr	Glu 315	Ala	Ile	Phe	Ala	Met 320	Leu	Ser	Ser	Val	Met 325
	Asn	Lys	Asp	Gly	Met 330	Leu	Val	Ala	Tyr	Gly 335	Asn	Gly	Phe
	Ile	Thr 340	Arg	Glu	Phe	Leu	Lys 345	Ser	Leu	Arg	Lys	Pro 350	Phe
15	Cys	Asp	Ile	Met 355	Glu	Pro	Lys	Phe	Asp 360	Phe	Ala	Met	Lys
	Phe 365	Asn	Ala	Leu	Glu	Leu 370	Asp	Asp	Ser	Asp	Ile 375	Ser	Leu
20	Phe	Val	Ala 380	Ala	Ile	Ile	Cys	Cys 385	Gly	Asp	Arg	Pro	Gly 390
	Leu	Leu	Asn	Val	Gly 395	His	Ile	Glu	Lys	Met 400	Gln	Glu	Gly
	Ile	Val 405	His	Val	Leu	Arg	Leu 410	His	Leu	Gln	Ser	Asn 415	His
25	Pro	Asp	Asp	Ile 420	Phe	Leu	Phe	Pro	Lys 425	Leu	Leu	Gln	Lys
	Met 430	Ala	Asp	Leu	Arg	Gln 435	Leu	Val	Thr	Glu	His 440	Ala	Gln
30	Leu	Val	Gln 445	Ile	Ile	Lys	Lys	Thr 450	Glu	Ser	Asp	Ala	Ala 455
	Leu	His	Pro	Leu	Leu 460	Gln	Glu	Ile	Tyr	Arg 465	Asp	Met	Tyr 468

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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH:

468 amino acids

(B) TYPE:

amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY:

5

linear

(ii) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION : SEQ ID NO: 3:

Met Val Asp Thr Glu Ser Pro Ile Cys Pro Leu Ser Pro 5

Leu Glu Ala Asp Asp Leu Glu Ser Pro Leu Ser Glu Glu
10 15 20 25

Phe Leu Gln Glu Met Gly Asn Ile Gln Glu Ile Ser Gln 30 35

Ser Ile Gly Glu Glu Ser Ser Gly Ser Phe Gly Phe Ala 40 45 50

15 Asp Tyr Gln Tyr Leu Gly Ser Cys Pro Gly Ser Glu Gly 55 60 65

Ser Val Ile Thr Asp Thr Leu Ser Pro Arg Ser Ser Pro 70 75

Ser Ser Val Ser Cys Pro Val Ile Pro Ala Ser Thr Asp 20 80 85 90

Glu Ser Pro Gly Ser Ala Leu Asn Ile Glu Cys Arg Ile 95 100

Cys Gly Asp Lys Ala Ser Gly Tyr His Tyr Gly Val His 105 110 115

25 Ala Cys Glu Gly Cys Lys Gly Phe Phe Arg Arg Thr Ile 120 125 130

Arg Leu Lys Leu Val Tyr Asp Lys Cys Asp Arg Ser Cys 135 140

Lys Ile Gln Lys Lys Asn Arg Asn Lys Cys Gln Tyr Cys 150 155

Arg Phe His Lys Cys Leu Ser Val Gly Met Ser His Asn 160 165

Ala Ile Arg Phe Gly Arg Met Pro Arg Ser Glu Lys Ala 35 170 175 180

Lys Leu Lys Ala Glu Ile Leu Thr Cys Glu His Asp Leu 185 190 195

	Lys	Asp	Ser	Glu	Thr 200	Ala	Asp	Leu	Lys	Ser 205	Leu	Gly	Lys
	Arg	Ile 210	His	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Leu 215	Lys	Asn	Phe	Asn	Met 220	Asn
5	Lys	Val	Lys	Ala 225	Arg	Val	Ile	Leu	Ala 230	Gly	Lys	Thr	Ser
	Asn 235	Asn	Pro	Pro	Phe	Val 240	Ile	His	Asp	Met	Glu 245	Thr	Leu
10	Cys	Met	Ala 250	Glu	Lys	Thr	Leu	Val 255	Ala	Lys	Met	Val	Ala 260
	Asn	Gly	Val	Glu	Asp 265	Lys	Glu	Ala	Glu	Val 270	Arg	Phe	Phe
	His	Cys 275	Cys	Gln	Cys	Met	Ser 280	Val	Glu	Thr	Val	Thr 285	Glu
15	Leu	Thr	Glu	Phe 290	Ala	Lys	Ala	Ile	Pro 295	Gly	Phe	Ala	Asn
	Leu 300	Asp	Leu	Asn	Asp	Gln 305	Val	Thr	Leu	Leu	Lys 310	Tyr	Gly
20	Val	Tyr	Glu 315	Ala	Ile	Phe	Thr	Met 320	Leu	Ser	Ser	Leu	Met 325
	Asn	Lys	Asp	Gly	Met 330	Leu	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Gly 335	Asn	Gly	Phe
	Ile	Thr 340	Arg	Glu	Phe	Leu	Lys 345	Asn	Leu	Arg	Lys	Pro 350	Phe
25	Cys	Asp	Ile	Met 355	Glu	Pro	Lys	Phe	Asp 360	Phe	Ala	Met	Lys
	Phe 365	Asn	Ala	Leu	Glu	Leu 370	Asp	Asp	Ser	Asp	Ile 375	Ser	Leu
30	Phe	Val	Ala 380	Ala	Ile	Ile	Cys	Cys 385	Gly	Asp	Arg	Pro	Gly 390
	Leu	Leu	Asn	Ile	Gly 395	Tyr	Ile	Glu	Lys	Leu 400	Gln	Glu	Gly
	Ile	Val 405	His	Val	Leu	Lys	Leu 410	His	Leu	Gln	Ser	Asn 415	His
35	Pro	Asp	Asp	Thr 420	Phe	Leu	Phe	Pro	Lys 425	Leu	Leu	Gln	Lys

15

Met Val Asp Leu Arg Gln Leu Val Thr Glu His Ala Gln 430 435 440

Leu Val Gln Val Ile Lys Lys Thr Glu Ser Asp Ala Ala 445 450 450

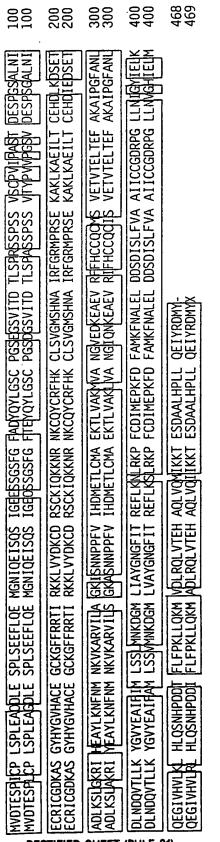
5 Leu His Pro Leu Leu Gln Glu Ile Tyr Arg Asp Met Tyr 460 465 468

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What is claimed is:

- 1. Purified nucleic acid comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO. 1.
- A vector comprising said nucleic acid of claim
 1.
 - 3. Recombinant PPAR expressed from said nucleic acid of claim 1.

1200 1400 1300 1000 1100 200 800 99 8 200 200 300 TGAAAAAATG E K M ACAGGGACAT R D M GGAAAGGCCA G K A S TTCTGAAACT S E T AGACGGGATG (TTTGCCATGA / TCCCAGGCTT OF G F CTTCTAAACG TAGGACACAT ACATAGAAGA I E D CCAGTGGAGC A S G A ATTTCACAAG TGCCTTTCTG F H K C L S V CCCGCTACTG (TGTGAACATG / GCTGGTGGCC A TGATGAACAA , M N K GACGAGTCTC (GCTTCTTTCG F F R CTGCGCTGCA A TCATGGAACC . rcercctggc R P G TGGTGGCCAA (AACAAGGTCA N K V K AGTATTGTCG / AATTCTTACC I L T ATTCGCCATG CTGTCTTCTG CGGCAGCGTG (GCTGCAAGG (GAGTCGGATG C E S D A TTCTGTGATA I CTTCAACATG A GAGAAGACGC 7 GCTGTGGAGA C G D TCACGGAGCT (AACAAATGCC , CTGTGGTCCC (CGCGTGTGAA (TGAAGCAGA K A E TTTACGGAAT A CAAGAAGACG AAGGAAACCG R K P I GCTATCATTT (GCAACCACCC N H P ACTTGAAGAA (GTGGAGACCG V ATGAGGCCAT GTGACTTATC (AAAGAACAGA K N R AAAGCAAAAC K A K L GTGTATGGCT C M A ACGGAGTCCA G V H CACCTGCAGA (TAAAAGCCT K TGGAGACACT E T L GTGCACGTCA ATCAAGTGAC ATTGCTAAAA TACGGAGTTT Q V T L L K Y G V Y CCCCTCCTCG GCTATCATT C ATTCGTTTTG GACGAATGCC AAGATCTGAG I R F G R M P R S E ATAGTTCTGG A CAAGAGAATC TACGAGGCCT K R I Y E A Y CGCAGCTGCA AGATCCAGAA R S C K I Q K CGTGAATTCC 1 GCTCAGACTC (GCGCAGCTGG : ATACATGATA I H 0 M CAGCTTCGAG (CGCATCTTTC ACTGCTGCCA GATGACAGTG ATATCTCCCT 0 0 S 0 I S L ATCGGCGAGG / I G E D CAAGGCCTCA (AATCTCTGGC (ACCTTTIGTC / ACCCTTTCAC (TCTGCGGGA C G D GACCTGAACG / D L N D ATGGAAATGG (G N G GCAGATCTCA A GTAACAATCC N N P GAATGTAGAA ' TGGTGTATGA V Y D RECTIFIED SHEET (RULE 91) ISA/EP



동 [교교] (본국) (요요) (RECTIFIED SHEET (RULE 91) ISA/EP